Amendments to the Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A device for data storing comprising
a partition divided into logically separated blocks ~~having a size independent of a partition size and created from logically separated smallest areas,~~ of a first integration level having at least two sectors wherein ~~larger~~ a size of logically separated blocks ~~with a higher~~ of the first integration level is constant, and wherein the partition comprises at least two ~~are definite multiples of smaller~~ blocks ~~with a lower~~ of a second integration level, ~~and the smaller blocks compose the larger blocks larger by one~~ each comprising at least one block of the first integration level~~,~~; and
integration means for integrating the sectors into the blocks of the ~~logically separated smallest areas is performed in recurrent manner till the~~ first integration level and the blocks of the first integration level into the blocks of the second integration level in a recurrent manner until the integration covers the whole area of the ~~device for data storing~~ partition.

2. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, wherein ~~a~~ the partition has at least one block ~~with greater, by one,~~ of third integration level, each block of third integration level comprising at least one block of the second ~~has a memory size equal to a multiple of a size of blocks with smaller, by one,~~ integration level~~, and the amount of information that is stored in the logically separated smallest area~~.

3. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, wherein a number of ~~the logically separated smallest areas in a block of the minimal~~ of sectors in the block of the first integration level is equal to a number of ~~bytes~~ bits that can be stored in ~~the logically separated smallest area~~ one sector.

4. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, wherein the blocks of the first integration level and the blocks of the second integration level have ~~at least three states~~ a state assigned and information concerning their state is stored within their area or within ~~the~~ area of blocks with greater, by one, integration level.

5. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, wherein blocks of the first integration level and the blocks of the second integration level may be free, busy or fragmented.

6. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, wherein ~~the logically separated smallest areas have at least two states and are either~~ each sector has a state assigned, wherein the state assigned is selected from a group of states comprising at least a free state ~~or~~ and a busy state.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, wherein the ~~logically separated smallest areas~~ sectors are the smallest areas of memory, which cannot be subdivided, and their multiplication, and their size depends upon the device for storing data.

9. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, wherein ~~the logically separated smallest areas have the~~ each sector has a size of 512 bytes.

10. (Currently amended) The device for data storing, according to claim 1, wherein the blocks ~~of the size independent of partition size~~ of the first integration level and the blocks of the second integration level do not contain data concerning their state if they are completely busy or free and in that case related information is included in a greater block, with an integration level greater by one.

11. (Currently amended) A method for dividing space for data storing ~~with logically separated areas~~ comprising the following step:
~~creating blocks of a size independent of partition size from a defined number of logically separated smallest areas wherein smaller blocks are combined recurrently into greater blocks till the partition covers the entire area of a device for storing data, and wherein the greater blocks with a higher level of combination are a definite multiplication of smaller blocks with a lower level of combination, and the smaller blocks are incorporated into the greater blocks~~

~~greater by one level than the smaller blocks~~ dividing a partition into logically separated blocks of a first integration level, each block of the first integration level comprising at least two sectors,
defining a size of the logically separated blocks of the first integration level as constant;
dividing the partition into at least two blocks of a second integration level, each comprising one or more blocks of the first integration level; and
integrating the sectors into blocks of the first and the second integration levels in a recurrent manner until integration covers the whole area of the partition.

12. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, ~~wherein a block with greater, by one, integration level has a memory size equal to a multiple of a size of blocks with smaller, by one, integration level, and the amount of information that is stored in the logically separated smallest area~~ further comprising the step of
dividing the partition into at least one block of a third integration level, each comprising one or more blocks of the second integration level.

13. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, wherein a number of the ~~logically separated smallest areas~~ sectors in a block of ~~the~~ a minimal integration level is equal to a number of bits that can be stored in ~~the logically separated smallest area~~ one sector.

14. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, wherein blocks of the ~~size independent of partition size~~ first integration level and the blocks of the second integration level have ~~at least three states~~ a state assigned and information concerning theirs state is stored within their area or within the area of blocks with greater, by one, integration level.

15. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, wherein blocks of the ~~size independent of partition size~~ first integration level and the blocks of the second integration level may be free, busy or fragmented.

16. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, wherein ~~the logically separated smallest areas have at least two states and are either~~ each sector has a state assigned, wherein the state assigned is selected from a group of states comprising at least a free state ~~or~~ and a busy state.

17. (Cancelled)

18. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, wherein the ~~logically separated smallest areas~~ sectors are the smallest areas of memory, which cannot be subdivided, and their multiplication, and their size depends upon the device for storing data.

19. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, wherein ~~the logically separated smallest areas have the~~ each sector has a size of 512 bytes.

20. (Currently amended) The method for dividing space, according to claim 11, wherein the blocks of the ~~size independent of partition size~~ first integration level and the blocks of the second integration level do not contain data concerning their state if they are completely busy or free and in that case related information is included in a greater block, with an integration level greater by one.

21. (Currently amended) A device for storing data comprising
a partition divided into logically separated blocks of a first integration level and having at least two ~~blocks of logically separated smallest areas~~ sectors, at least two blocks of a second integration level, each having at least one block ~~of the blocks~~ of the first integration level and an integration means for integrating the ~~logically separated smallest areas~~ sectors into blocks of the first integration level and the blocks of the first integration level into blocks of the second integration levels in a recurrent manner, until integration covers the whole area of the partition, wherein a size of the logically separated blocks of the first integration level is constant and independent of a partition size.

22. (Currently amended) The device for storing data, according to claim ~~1~~ 21, wherein the partition further has at least two blocks of a third integration level, each having one or more blocks of the second integration level.